Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1358.] SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Gossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/3 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houshold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
January 13. §

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three stories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
January 13 d2w

FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing schooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak: she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expence on her hull, sails or rigging: she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,
At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,
Or to the Captain on board said schooner at Messrs. Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels, the best of American Mess Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.
December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Master,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.
And on hand,
Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. tth&stf

A BALL.

J. DOZOL's BALL

Will be held on MONDAY NEXT, the 16th of January, at Mr O'Ellers's Hotel, and continue every fortnight during the season

Gentlemen's Tickets, at one dollar each, to be had at the bar of the above Hotel, where Ladies who choose to honor him with their company, may also be supplied with Tickets.

J. DOZOL respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will continue his

Dancing-School

at the above Hotel. Hours of attendance for Ladies are from 10 to 1 in the morning, and for Gentlemen from 6 to 9 in the evening, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during the season.

N. B. Private Lessons will be given, either at his school or at the house of those who may favor him.
January 12

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-street.
January 12 tts6

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-street, in a creditable family
January 9

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.
January 4 §

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,
SOUTH THIRD-STREET,
Has received per the Diana, from London,
Clouded and striped Spanish Swansdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleskins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Erminets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Cassinets and Cassimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, newest patterns
Also, per different arrivals,
A large and general assortment of Dry Goods,
Suitable to the present and approaching season.
November 5. dtf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 5.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street.
December 31. w&f 1m

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,
Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27 dtf

For Sale,

By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1. §tf

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.

Also on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15. eotf

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,
WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street
October 31. mwftf

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to
ANDREW HUNTER.
July 29 F

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26. d

A Printing-Office for Sale;

Situate in the city of Burlington, on the river Delaware, about 20 miles from Philadelphia.
Consisting of
French Cannon, Roman and Italic
Double Pica, ditto ditto
English, ditto ditto
Small Pica, ditto ditto
Do. on Pica body, ditto ditto
Two-line Letters—Flowers
A good Mahogany Press—Imposing Stone
Also, Chases, Gallies, Composing-sticks, Racks, Furniture, &c. complete.

The situation is eligible for business, and the office calculated to execute any kind of work. The terms are reasonable. Apply to H. Kammerer, jr. Crown-street, near Race-street, at No. 43, Race-street, or of Mr. John Neale, Burlington.
January 10.

Just Landing,

At South street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. §

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.
January 12. ttstf

Office of the Insurance Company of North-America, January 9th, 1797.

The Dividend declared by the Directors, for the last six months, is two dollars, for each share of stock in this company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their attornies duly authorised, at any time after the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
tawt19th EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold Pot Marjorum
Balm Thyme Mangel Wurtzel
Leek Kail Shallots
Rape Seed Rye Grass Saint Foin Lucerne
Red and white Clover Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. dtf.

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-street.
N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability.
Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

FOR SALE,

At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,
No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson } Fresh Teas. { Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea
Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SÖHLE,
Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.
December 24, 1796. §

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.
Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

Notice to Creditors.

The Assignees of Bernard Dougherty late of Bedford County, will make a dividend of the effects in their hands, immediately after the first day of February next to such Creditors as may furnish their accounts before that time.

Thomas Smith, Thomas Fitzsimons, Isaac Hazlehurst, Miers Fisher } Assignees.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1796. d1w

Philadelphia, Jan. 4th, 1797.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH PASCHALL, deceased,

ARE requested to pay their respective debts without further delay, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover—And all those who have any demands against said Estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to

SAMUEL COATES, CHRISTR. MARSHALL, jun, CHARLES MARSHALL. } Ex'rs.
cox

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux.—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.
Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

For Sale,

By the Subscribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.
Jan. 3. dtf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead, & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.
December 31

New Theatre.

The French Company's Night.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, January 14,
Will be preſented, by the French company,
A COMIC OPERA called

LA MELOMANIE.

Dans Lequel Mons. Fieron, n'ayant jamais paru ſur aucun Theatre, remplira le role du Melomanie.

The muſic by M. Champein.

Geronte,	*M. Fieron*
Chriſante,	*M. Viellard*
St. Real,	*M. Lavency*
Criſpin,	*M. St Marc*
Elize,	*Mlle Teſſeire*
Liſette,	*Mlle. Sophie*

After which, A COMEDY in three acts, called

The Married Man.

Taken from Le Philoſophie Marie of M. Deſtouches, by the authoreſs of Every one has his Fault, &c. and performing at the Hay-Market theatre, London, with conſiderable applauſe.

Lord Lovemore,	Mr. *Moreton*
Sir John Claſſick,	Mr. *Wignell*
Mr. Claſſick,	Mr. *Warren*
Mr. Tradewell Claſſic	Mr. *Bates*
Dorimont,	Mr. *Fox*
William,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Lady Claſſick,	Miſs *L'Eſtrange*
Emily,	Mrs. *Francis*
Lucy,	Mrs. *Harvey*

To which will be added, by the French Company, A Comic Opera, in one act, called

Deux Petites Savoyards.

The muſic by M. Daleyrac.

Le Seigneur,	*M. St. Mare*
Clermont,	*M. Poignand*
Le Bailly,	*M. Viellard*
Jaque,	*M. Lavancey*
Michel,	*Mlle. Teſſeire*
Joſet,	*Mlle. Sophie*

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Reſpectfully informs the Public, that
THIS EVENING, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
THE EFFECTS OF REVENGE,
Exemplified by ſelections from the character of Zanga, Dr. Young
(SECOND PART)
THE PROGRESS OF JEALOUSY TRACED
In the character of Othello, Shakeſpeare
During which will be recited
Othello's ſpeech to the Senate
The celebrated ſcene with Iago
And the moſt ſtriking paſſages during his paroxyſm of jealouſy
(THIRD PART.)
THE EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY,
Exemplified in
Othello's ſoliloquies before and after the murder of Deſdemona
Alonzo's ſoliloquies before and after the death of Leonora
With critical obſervations on the authors.

Subſcriptions are received by Mr. Zachariah Poulſon, jun. at the Library, where the Ladies and Gentlemen who may be inclined to honor the undertaking with their patronage, are reſpectfully requeſted to ſend their names and receive their tickets.

Occaſional admiſſion tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, Jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, South Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookeller, Market-ſtreet—Half a dollar each.

MRS. GRATTAN
Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the ſecond

LADIES' CONCERT

Will be on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th of January at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

Act I.

Grand Sinfonio,	Haydn.
Holy Lord, Mrs. Grattan,	Handel.
Concerto Violin, Mr. Gillingham	
Trio and Chorus, Siege of Belgrade,	Storace.

Act II.

Concerto in Bb. Mrs. Grattan,	Duſſek.
Ah non ſai, Mrs. Grattan,	Sarti.
Quartett,	Pleyel.
Grand Chorus Pirate,	Storace.

*** The Concert to begin at half paſt ſix; and at half paſt eight, the muſic will attend for the Ball.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the ſubſcription-book is at her houſe No 39, North Sixth-ſtreet, for the reception of thoſe names who wiſh to honor her with their commands.—A ſubſcription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both tranſferrable—Half-ſubſcriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requeſting the ſubſcribers to ſend for their tickets any day after Thurſday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet.

☞ Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

Bank of the United States,

January 2nd, 1797.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Sixteen Dollars on each Share for the laſt ſix months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 12th inſtant.

G. SIMPSON, Caſhier.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 19, 1796.

SIR,

BY the direction of the Preſident of the United States, I have the honor to incloſe a report of the Director of the Mint, ſuggeſting the expediency of ſome alterations in its eſtabliſhment, to render it leſs expenſive to the public, and more accommodating to depoſitors. The report is accompanied with ſtatements of the gold, ſilver and copper coins, iſſued from the Mint, from its commencement to the 24th of the laſt month, accounts of the gold and ſilver bullion, which has been depoſited, and an account of waſtage, and a deficit in the ſilver coinage, which require an appropriation of two thouſand eight hundred and twenty dollars and ſeventy one cents, to reimburſe depoſitors.

I am, with great reſpect,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The SPEAKER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
November 29, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor of incloſing for the Preſident of the United States, my annual report on the State of the Mint, with the abſtracts referred to therein.

With ſentiments of eſteem and reſpect,
I remain,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,
ELIAS BOUDINOT.

To the SECRETARY of STATE.

The Director of the Mint of the United States, reſpectfully reports to the Preſident of the United States on the ſtate of the Mint—

THAT during the experience of twelve months, he has turned his attention (as far as has been in his power) to the inſtitution under his care. He has ſeen, with regret, an opinion generally prevailing, that the eſtabliſhment is unneceſſarily expenſive, and leſs productive than was rationally expected by its advocates and friends.

The Director finding ſome foundation for the charge, has endeavoured to diſcover the cauſe, as nothing appears in the general nature of the inſtitution, to warrant the idea.

The iſſue of the enquiry is, that the extraordinary expences attending the Mint, are, in a great meaſure, owing to its original plan and the principles on which it was eſtabliſhed. Among others, the whole coinage, including the refinement of the precious metals, was directed by law to be executed at the public expence, the depoſitor being fully indemnified from all charges whatever: On this principle, not only the original coſt of the works, and the ſalaries of the ſtated officers, fall on the public; but alſo the whole amount of the workmanſhip, with the alloy, waſtage and contingent expences.

The want of experimental knowledge in the buſineſs, at the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Mint, prevented any tolerable preciſe eſtimate of the expences neceſſarily attending the proceſs; but ſoon after the commencement of the buſineſs, it was found impracticable to proceed with propriety, unleſs an addition was made to the eſtabliſhment by the appointment of a melter and refiner.

This important and neceſſary officer, is not known in foreign Mints, as the precious metals are there generally depoſited of the proper ſtandard, or above it; or they are purchaſed by the Mint, and become public property; there being profeſſional refiners and independent of the Mint, whoſe buſineſs it is to purify metals under ſtandard; but there being no ſuch artiſts in this city who follow the buſineſs, it became indiſpenſably neceſſary to execute this ſervice in the Mint.

This circumſtance was not foreſeen, or if foreſeen, was conſidered as included in the duties of the aſſayer; but the neceſſity of ſo eſſential a check on that officer, forbad this meaſure, had it been otherwiſe practicable. This added conſiderably to the annual expences of the Mint.

Formerly the Director could not make any charge for this proceſs, againſt depoſitors; the whole expence therefore fell on the public. Thus on aſſaying one depoſit of about 96,000 oz. of ſilver bullion, it turned out near 24,000 oz. under ſtandard; to refine which, it coſt the United States upwards of 500l. ſo that the depoſitor really gained that ſum, by bringing his bullion to the Mint. This operated very unequally among the depoſitors. The citizen who brought bullion in this debaſed ſtate, to the Mint, received as much coin for the ſtandard ſilver therein, as he whoſe bullion was previouſly refined equal to the ſtandard, and ready for coining at a very trifling expence.

Again—The inſtitution of the mint, without any appropriation of capital, either to purchaſe the precious metals in bullion, and anticipate payments due on depoſits, or to coin for the public, has been another cauſe of conſiderable expence. Depending upon depoſitors alone for the precious metals, it became neceſſary for their encouragement and ſatisfaction to coin every depoſit as ſoon as poſſible after it came into the treaſury of the mint, to prevent its remaining unproductive to the depoſitor; by which means the clippings and grains were obliged to be melted and coined as they aroſe, often three or four times for one depoſit.

Thus the melting, refining and coining one depoſit of 200 oz. of ſilver, or 20 oz. of gold, would coſt the public as much as near 1000 oz. of either, and a much greater proportional waſtage; whereas could the bullion be purchaſed for the public at the market price, and kept in the vaults till a large quantity might be coined at once, or a capital of about ten thouſand dollars be allowed to the mint, ſo as to anticipate the payments to depoſitors, without being obliged to an immediate coinage on every occaſion, a very great public ſaving would take place, not only as to the waſtage, but in the expenditure of the materials and labor uſed in the proceſs, and no injury done to the United States, but in the loan of the money for a ſhort time. In a word, the difference would be much the ſame, as between the wholeſale merchant and the huckſter.

This meaſure would alſo have a tendency to fix the price of bullion, and indemnify the public for ſome part of the expence of coinage. The only queſtion that would ariſe is, whether, on the principle of economy, it would be a prudent meaſure on the part of government? Suppoſe the expences of coinage, including waſtage, to be fixed at three per centum to the depoſitor, while in foreign countries it coſts nothing. The conſequence would be, that bullion in America, might vary its price three per cent. according to the balance of trade; while bullion in thoſe countries muſt be ſuppoſed invariable in its price, let the balance of trade ſtand as it will. Bullion then, in thoſe countries will always be at the higheſt price it ever can be at in America, ſince it is the price of coin; but in America it may be three per cent. lower. If therefore the United States, by coining, free of all expence, contribute to keep the price of bullion higher than it is in countries where the coinage is paid for, a voluntary expence is created, of which there can be no juſt reaſon to complain.

A repreſentation of ſome of theſe difficulties, with the dangerous ſituation of the mint, for want of protecting laws to ſecure the inſtruments of coinage, the metals and the coin, as alſo to prevent counterfeits, has been heretofore made by the officers of the mint, without little other ſucceſs than a reſolution of Congreſs, enabling the director to retain the expence of refining the precious metals under ſtandard; but the waſtage, alloy and coinage, are ſtill dead charges on the public treaſury.

While therefore this policy, on the whole, is conſidered as beneficial to the United States, the complaint againſt the mint for its heavy expences to the public, are without ſolid foundation, as it is impoſſible to carry on an inſtitution of this nature, under theſe circumſtances, and which requires from 15 to 20 workmen and laborers to attend it, without great expence. Add to this, that the alloy of ſilver and copper, with the loſs by neceſſary waſtage, muſt unavoidably riſe to a conſiderable annual amount.

But notwithſtanding theſe and other difficulties attending an infant inſtitution, eſpecially the late great advance in the prices of materials and labor, the aggregate expences of the mint are greatly reduced, either from the ſuperior knowledge of the perſons employed, gained by experience, or from new arrangements found to be more advantageous than thoſe made on the ſpur of the occaſion. This will appear more evident, by a view of the progreſſive reduction of the contingent expences in the quarterly accounts rendered into the treaſury department, and it is hoped that there will be a farther progreſs in this deſirable economy.

When the preſent director entered upon the adminiſtration of the mint, there was no appropriation of money for the purchaſe of copper, for the coinage of cents. This he clearly foreſaw would prove a ſource of farther expence, by often leaving the workmen without employ. He made application to Congreſs by their committee, on this ſubject; but all that was obtained was thirteen thouſand dollars, which was coined into cents, and returned into the public treaſury, or remitted for the purchaſe of copper, before the riſing of Congreſs the laſt ſpring. No farther appropriation was made, till it was too late to procure the neceſſary importation of copper for the ſummer's coinage, whereby much time has been loſt, and ſome conſiderable expence of workmen has been added to the ſummer's account.

It is now hoped, from the preſent arrangement, no ſuch inconvenience will ariſe hereafter; but a continual and ample ſupply of copper coinage be produced adequate to the public wants.

As the laws relative to the Mint now ſtand, the officers are obliged to pay to each depoſitor the coins, ariſing from his depoſit, in ſtrict order, and to reſerve three pieces of coin from each maſs; yet no appropriation has been made to replace the reſerves, or to make good the waſtage; it is therefore impoſſible for the officers of the Mint to comply with the law; and the depoſitors complain of being kept out of their property, till proviſion is made by Congreſs for their relief.

By a number of new half johannes brought to the Mint for aſſaying, ſaid to have been coined in the United States, it appears that a coinage for that purpoſe is carried on in ſome ſtate in the Union. Some of theſe are found to be under ſtandard in their quality, and between two and three penny-weights leſs than their true weight. Theſe are facts which the Director thinks it his duty to communicate to the Preſident.

From the various experiments made ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Mint, it is found unneceſſary to make uſe of ſilver in alloying of gold, unleſs it is for the purpoſe of beautifying the coin; in which caſe it ſhould be compoſed at the proportion of one-third ſilver to two thirds copper.

By the following abſtract of the bullion and coin received and iſſued from the Mint, ſince its firſt eſtabliſhment, may be ſeen, as well the nature of the depoſits made, as the coins returned to the Treaſurer, and the dates of the receipts and iſſues to this day, with the amount of the copper coinage.

From this it appears, that there is due for waſtage, during that period, the quantity of fifteen hundred and ninety-nine ounces, ſixteen penny-weights and fifteen grains, of ſilver, equal to eighteen hundred and forty-five dollars, ninety-five cents and five mills; beſides a deficit of eight hundred and forty four ounces, ſeventeen penny-weights and five grains of ſilver, equal to nine hundred and ſeventy-four dollars, ſeventy-five cents and five mills; making in the whole two thouſand eight hundred and twenty dollars and ſeventy one cents; for which an appropriation ought to be made by law to ſatisfy a deficient depoſit.

The Director thinks it neceſſary to mention, in exculpation of the former officers of the Mint, that by a report made on this ſubject, it appears that there is yet a conſiderable quantity of old pots and teſt bottoms, from which it is expected that nearly the amount of the deficient ſilver, as ſtated above, will be extracted.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Mint of the United States,
29th November, 1796.

Denomination and value of Coins, iſſued from the Mint of the United States, from the commencement of the eſtabliſhment, to Nov. 24, 1796.

GOLD.—8,805 Eagles, 12,106 Half Eagles, 66 quarter Eagles, Value 146,445 Dollars.

SILVER.—272,941 Dollars, 323,144 Half Dollars, 5 894 Quarter Dollars, 22,135 Diſmes, 96,646 Half Diſmes, Value 443,032 Dollars, 30 Cents.

COPPER.—2,040,753 Cents, 258,014 Half Cents, Value 21,697 Dollars, 40 Cents.

There has been depoſited at the Mint (for coinage) from the commencement of the eſtabliſhment to Nov 24th, 1797—10,670 ounces, 10 penny-weights and 10 grains of gold bullion, groſs weight; being 9,837 ounces and 14 grains, ſtandard weight—and of ſilver bullion, 416,892 ounces and 18 penny weights groſs weight; being 402,502 ounces and 19 penny-weights, ſtandard weight.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tueſday, January 3.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made reports on the petitions of James Betts, John Day, William Caldwell and John and Elizabeth London, which were againſt the petitioners, were twice read, and concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. Coit, from the committee to whom it was referred to report their opinion on the equity and expediency of extending the allowance made to the repreſentatives of ſoldiers in the late army, who were ſlain by the enemy, to the repreſentatives of thoſe who died in the ſervice, reported that no conſideration of expediency or equity would juſtify or require the extenſion contemplated in the reference.

Petitions were preſented from John Stadles, William Brown, and William Mackay, for compenſation for their ſervices during the war, which were ſeverally referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Swanwick, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made reports on the petitions of John Jewel, Lewis H. Guirlame, William Uſtick, jun. and John Hughes, for the remiſſion of duties on merchandize deſtroyed by the late fire at New York, which were to this effect: "that it would be introducing a dangerous principle to the revenue of the United States, to grant relief in caſes of this kind, which were more the objects of private inſurance, than of public contribution." The prayers of the petitioners were therefore rejected. The houſe concurred. Mr. Swanwick, from the ſame committee, alſo reported on the petition of Jeremiah Cecil, and others, pilots within the Cheſapeak bay, praying that a law might be paſſed to regulate uniformly the conduct of pilots throughout the United States, that though they did not conceive it neceſſary at preſent to paſs a law to regulate the conduct of pilots throughout the Union, they thought it would be uſeful to paſs a law for the regulation of the conduct of pilots in the waters of the Cheſapeak, and recommended a reſolution to that effect, which was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Swanwick alſo reported on the petition of Bartholomew Sarazen, a ſufferer by fire at Cape-Francois, that, during the preſent negociation with the French republic, no ſteps could be taken with reſpect to this and other petitioners to the ſame effect. The prayer was therefore recommended not to be granted, and the houſe concurred.

Mr. Griſwold, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Amos Ayles, praying to be put in poſſeſſion of certain lands to which he profeſſes to have a claim, made a report. The report was againſt the petitioner; but, upon motion of Mr. G. Jackſon, who was of opinion the petitioner was entitled to the lands in queſtion, and that if a little time was given he could prove it to the ſatisfaction of the houſe, the deciſion upon the report was poſtponed to the firſt Monday in February.

On motion of Mr. Swanwick, ſo much of the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures as related to the petition of Aaron Sheffield, on the ground of new evidence being received, was re-committed to that committee.

The order of the day, on the report of the committee of ways and means on the ſubject of certain balances due from individual ſtates to the United States, was entered upon, and a very long debate took place. After ſeveral attempts to get the buſineſs poſtponed, which were rejected, the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the reſolutions as reported; and, after ſome debate, the committee roſe, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Mr. Parker, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Preſident of the United States with the reſolution calling for information reſpecting the treaty with the dey and regency of Algiers, reported, that they had waited upon the Preſident according to appointment, and had received an anſwer according to this effect: "That the Preſident of the United States, before he had heard of the reſolution, had directed the papers to be made out, and that when ready he would direct them to be ſent to the houſe of repreſentatives."

Mr. Harper ſaid, that a report had been made by the ſecretary of the treaſury during the laſt ſeſſion of a ſtatement of the internal revenue of the United States, with an account of the collection of expence, &c. He ſaid it was a mere temporary order, but, as it was deſirable information, he thought it would be well for the houſe to be furniſhed with a ſimilar ſtatement every ſeſſion, he propoſed a reſolution to that effect, which was agreed to.

Mr. W. Smith from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the proviſion neceſſary for improving and effectually ſecuring the internal revenues, recommending the aboliſhing of the tax upon ſpirits, in certain caſes, and laying it upon the ſtills according to their capacity.

Mr. S. from the ſame committee, alſo reported, that having taken into conſideration the ſubject of raiſing farther revenue, and the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury thereon, they recommended the following direct taxes, viz.

A tax ad valorem on all lands with their improvements, with certain exceptions, including town lots.

Ditto on ſlaves, with certain exceptions.

The report was twice read, and after ſome oppoſition to the day as being too early from Mr. Craik, who wiſhed to conſult his conſtituents on this buſineſs, it was made the order for Monday next.

Mr. Blount laid a reſolution on the table for the purpoſe of making ſome alterations in a law which reſpected the importation of goods into North-Carolina. Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1797.

*** The *length*, *inaccuracy*, and *uninteresting nature*, of the piece signed "W. L." prevent its appearance.

Major Thomas Pinckney is arrived at Charleston from London.

Pennsylvania Population Company.

At an annual meeting of the Stockholders, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

President, John Nicholson,
Managers, Theophile Cazenove,
John Field,
Samuel Sterett,
Robert Bowne,
James Gibson,
Judah Colt.
Treasurer and Secretary, Solomon Marache.

January 11, 1797.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of this City, held at the Coffee-House, yesterday, the following memorial was adopted:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the Subscribers, Merchants and Traders of the City of Philadelphia.

Respectfully sheweth—

THAT the act of Defalcation, passed in the year 1705, is in its operation, very prejudicial to the commercial and agricultural interest of the State.

The extension of commerce, and the establishment of banks to facilitate the operations of mercantile men, necessarily introduce the circulation of a paper currency, which, coming in aid of the monied capital, is a powerful auxiliary in support of the various departments of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce:—hence, in almost every commercial country we find a paper currency of a negotiable nature; but in Pennsylvania, although custom has given such a paper a general circulation, yet the act alluded to, leaves it (*in some instances*) in the power of individuals to violate the implied principle on which it is issued, to the great injury of honest and unsuspecting men.

Your memorialists therefore submit to your serious consideration, the propriety of repealing so much of the act for Defalcation as relates to promissory notes and inland bills of exchange: or, the passing of a law, declaring, that all promissory notes, bearing date within the City of Philadelphia, and all inland bills accepted within the same, shall be negotiable, without plea of defalcation or set off.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1797.

Says a Correspondent:

The Jacobins are extremely active in accounting for the present hostile aspect of France from the British treaty—Say they, this is what your treaty has produced—The French are very angry—they take your vessels and they insult your government—This is true—they do take our vessels—they insulted the people and their government—but it is asked modestly—How long has France done this to their *dear friends?*—Ever since the spring '93—long before the British treaty. It is farcical to measure the grand scheme of French ambition by so minute a rule—They mean to force all neutral nations to be the instruments of their vast ambition—Those whom they cannot seduce to their own destruction, they will brow-beat and insult—Our crime is that we are really an independent nation—not to be seduced, and we are therefore to be crippled as a people useless to their scheme.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

December 15.

A motion was made and seconded, that 5000 dollars be inserted in the estimate, as a contribution for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of Charleston, in the months of May and June last—on the question being put to agree to the same, the ayes and noes were required by seven members, and are as follow:—Ayes 47—Noes 46.

In the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, Dec. 19, 1796.

The following resolution was moved in the House of Representatives of South Carolina by Mr. H. W. Desaussure, and after an opposition from Major Butler and Mr, Ephraim Ramsay, was carried without a division.

"The President of the United States having announced to his fellow citizens, his determination to decline a re-election to the important office of chief magistrate, this house cannot behold the event of his leaving the public service, which has been long deprecated by his country, without giving expression to its feelings.

"Be it therefore resolved, that the great merits and disinterested services of GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, have inspired this House with the most lively feelings of affectionate attachment and gratitude to him.

"That this house entertains the most exalted sense of his great and excellent character, established on the unperishable foundations of virtue, honor and talents, long employed in the service of his country; and that it will cherish the memory of his worth with proud affection.

"That he carries with him into the retirement he seeks, the ardent wishes of this house, for a long and uninterrupted course of happiness.

"Resolved, that the Speaker be requested to transmit to the President, this testimony of the public opinion and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Ordered, that the resolutions be engrossed, and that Mr. Speaker do transmit them to George Washington, President of the United States.

A similar resolution was moved in the Senate, and carried unanimously.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

The European Intelligence, received by the route of Halifax, and given in this day's Advertiser, though it is not later than that received by the late arrival at N. London, has furnished us with important articles which have not yet been detailed from that quarter.

The report at Salem, of advice received at Rotterdam on the 14th November, of the inefficacy of Lord Malmesbury's mission must be—*mere report.* It could have been more easily known at London on the 17th (the last date from thence) from Lord Malmesbury himself, than by the vague report of the other circuitous route. The London accounts state that he was still at Paris, and that he had not only dispatched couriers to his own court, but also to Vienna and elsewhere—the returns of whom would most probably be waited for, before the negotiation would be entirely rejected.

The capture of the Spanish island of Minorca, by Admiral Jervis, if true, must prove a valuable acquisition in the Mediterranean, after the evacuation of Corsica.

The port of Mahon affords a fine harbor, and the island produces a considerable quantity of necessary articles of supply. This capture is rendered more probable by a circumstance which has been mentioned to us from good authority, that the works of the castle of St. Philip, the strongest fortress in the island, have been mostly demolished, since the conquest of it by the Spanish in 1782—and that a greater body of troops was requisite for its defence, than was probably stationed there at the time.

Result of the Canvass for Representatives in Congress, for the Western District.

		Cooper.	Cochran.
Counties.	Ontario,	41	320
	Herkemer,	1069	1086
	Onondago,	51	197
	Montgomery,	289	1046
	Tioga,	19	169
	Otsego,	1481	252
Town of Durlock, in the County of Schoharie,		25	23
		2975	2993
			2975

Majority for James Cochran, 18

Result of the Canvass in Albany District.

		Glenn.	Swart.
Counties.	Schoharie town of Schoharie,	29	138
	Albany,	313	
		342	138
		138	

Majority for Glenn 160

It is said Lord Malmesbury has sent two couriers, with important dispatches to the Emperor.

A passenger in the Prince Edward, saw a London paper at Deal, of the 28th ult. A paragraph in which stated, that 80,000 troops and 18 ships of the line were lying at Brest, preparatory to an intended invasion of Great-Britain, should the negociation fail.

The French have long contented themselves with talking about this favourite expedition.

Some disrespectful paragraphs having appeared in a Paris paper, relative to the mission of Lord Malmesbury, his Lordship complained of this to the directory, as an insult—and was answered—as it is said, that, that body held no authority to controul the French papers.

From every thing we have been able to collect, it is not thought, that the French directory will listen to such terms as Great-Britain may condescend to grant; in short, that there is, on the whole, little prospect of an early peace.

The following is a list of the Dutch fleet, under rear admiral Lucas, which surrendered on the 17th of August, to a squadron of his majesty's ships, commanded by the hon. Sir G. K. Elphinstone, K. B. in Salona Bay.

Dordrecht, Rear Admiral Lucas, 66 guns; Revolution, Capt. Rhenebende, 66 guns; Admiral Tromp, Capt. Valkenburg, 54 guns; Casthor, Capt. Clarisse, 44 guns; Bellona, Capt. Valk, 28 guns; Sirence, Capt. De Cere, 26 guns; Havik, Capt. Bezemer, 18 guns; and Maria, storeship.—Total 342 guns—1972 troops and seamen.

The ships under admiral Elphinstone, were Monarch, Tremendous, America, Stately, Ruby, Sceptre, Trident, Jupiter, Crescent, Sphynx, Moselle, Rattlesnake, Echo, Hope.

Yesterday arrived here his majesty's frigate Andromena, captain Taylor, in 52 days passage from England. [Halifax paper.]

We some time since stated that Moreau had retreated to Stocknach and Freybourgh, instead of retiring by Huningue, as it was supposed he would. In retreating to Freybourg his design was to re-cross the Rhine at Kehl and Strasburgh, to protect those places, and perhaps to retain possession of the right bank of the Rhine in the Brisgaw. With this view he had marched as far as Freybourg. Here the Archduke attacked him on the 19th, and after an obstinate conflict in which the Archduke behaved with great personal gallantry, the French posts were defeated, and their army compelled to retire, with the loss of 2000 prisoners and probably about half that number in killed and wounded. Moreau still entertained hopes of maintaining himself on the right bank of the Rhine, and posted himself advantageously for that purpose; but the Austrians having made dispositions to attack him on the 24th, he again retired, and retreated across the Rhine into France on the 26th, still keeping possession of the strong head of the bridge at Huningue, by which he secures a passage into Germany.

From the 18th to the 26th there seems to have been countinual actions of posts, in which the Austrians generally had the advantage; but at no time, not even on the 19th did the French suffer a complete defeat.

The next object of the Archduke, it is said, will be the capture of Kehl, in which he will probably succeed.

An army of 18000 Sapniards will it is said co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

The Spanish Declaration of war against Great Britain, was received by the Dutch Convention on the 31st of October.

ARRIVED.

		days.
Ship Alexander Hamilton, Congar,	Liverpool,	53
New-York, Clark,	Halifax,	—
Victory, Henry,	Guadaloupe,	42
Mary, Smith,	Essequebo,	—
Barque Letitia, Bunker,	Bordeaux,	62
Brig Diligence, Ware	Jeremie	
Betsey, Tyler	Aux-Cayes	
Apollo, Robinson,	Savannah,	11
Hope, Carlisle,	Halifax,	—
Jane and Eliza, Heatly,	Wilmington, N. C.	—
Schooner Hope, Cook	Martinique	
Ariel, Mitchell	Turks-Island	
Sloop Minerva, ——,	Jamaica,	30

Captain Heatley spoke the brig Columbia of New-York, December 31, 12 leagues S. E. of Sandy-Hook, 20 days from the Havannah, for Philadelphia.

The schooner Sally, Captain Cladwright, spoke the brig Dean, Captain Stanford, on the 7th instant, 12 leagues East of Sandy Hook, all well, on a cruize after vessels in distress.

Captain Bunker has very politely handed us Bordeaux papers to November 2 inclusive, from which we shall give some extracts to-morrow. Tho' they are not so late as papers before received, we find several important articles not yet published.

Captain Bunker did not hear of any American vessel being taken by the French.

Captain Bunker met in the river Gironne, going up to Bordeaux, a large Scotch built ship, who informed, that she was a prize to Admiral Richery.

Arrived ship Indostan, Capt. Lewis, at Newport, (R. I.) in 96 days from the Isle of France, and 55 days to the coast, experienced the most severe winds 40 days without intermission. The ship Northern Liberties sailed 22 days before the Indostan, for Philadelphia, as also 18 or 20 sail of vessels for the continent. Spoke the ship Fame, the 11th December, three days out, who supplied captain Lewis with provisions. On his first making the coast, was chaced by a sloop of war or Bermudian privateer, mounting 24 guns, for 36 hours, but she could not come up with him.

Last evening arrived the ship Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Congar, from Liverpool:—As this ship sailed on the 23d of November, we cannot expect much later intelligence, than what we have already received by the Hope, arrived at New-London.

Schooner Active, Wilcox, from New-Orleans, sailed 18th December; left there,

Brig Hope, Dunn, to sail for New-York in 15 or 20 days.

December 30, spoke the ship Prudence, Penfield, in the river, two leagues above Plackmenes; ship James, Bennet, sailed from the —— on the 21st December.

Same day arrived ship Theodore, Berryman, from Charleston—Capt. Berryman touched at the Havanna, and informs, that an embargo had taken place.

HALIFAX, December 24.

Last evening the ship Prince Edward, captain Willis, arrived here from London. She has had 30 days passage from the Downs. By this ship we have received London papers to the 15th ult.

LONDON, November 14.

The London Gazette of November 13, contains a series of letters from captain Austruther and R. Crauford, Esq. from the 17th to the 27th of October, giving detail of a number of successive actions, obstinate and bloody, but fortunate to the Austrians. The following is the last of the letters alluded to:

Head-Quarters of his royal highness the archduke Charles of Austria, Mappach, October 27, 1796.

My Lord,

I have the honor to inform your lordship, that in the course of last night, general Moreau's army retreated accross the Rhine at Hunningen.

The last of his rear guard was this morning still on the heights of Weillet, on which he had constructed a large and solid work; but, after a little skirmishing with the Hussars, they evacuated the height and redoubt before any infantry could come up; and nothing now remains on this side of the river, but a few troops in a small Tete de Ponte, behind which is a kind of horn-work, lately constructed on the island, and called Shueter Insel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Dispatches have been received by government from Gibraltar, which state, that on the evening of the 17th of October, the Spanish batteries, consisting of 350 pieces of heavy artillery were expected to commence playing against the fortress, which, however, was in so excellent a state of defence, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained for its safety.

The garrison at Gibraltar, according to the report lately made, consists of near 7000 effective men. The corps and commands are as follow: Garrison battalion, commanded by colonel Fraser; 28th regiment of foot, colonel Paget; 37th, colonel Buchanan; 42d, colonel Dexin; 70th, colonel Moncrieff; and 100th, major Napier; colonel marquis Huntly being absent with the artillery bombadiers.

Letters from Italy and Tyrol, down to the 22d ultimo, by way of Vienna, bring intelligence, that the Austrian general Alvinzi arrived at Trieste on the 14th ultimo, and was preparing to march to the relief of Mantua through Friouli. Generals Quosdannovach, Hohenzollern, Provers, Pittoni, Suotcht and Mitroski, commanded different divisions of the army; Mitroski had already advanced on the Venetian territory on the 16th. Three English frigates of 38, 36 and 32 guns, had arrived at Trieste.

The Austrian army, under general Alvinzi, had already penetrated to both banks of the Pinaoa, on the 18th, and the want of Pontons had delayed his advancing farther against Buonaparte.

The island of Minorca is reported to be taken by sir John Jervis's fleet, assisted by the troops from Corsica.

Letters from Cologne of October 28, state, that general Hoche will probably obtain the command of the army of the North.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Captain Mowart, of his Majesty's ship Assistance, dated Halifax, Sept. 14, '96.

"I have to acquaint you, for the information of my lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about 4 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry in Virginia, the Thisbe who had been sent to look out in the E. N. E. quarter, a little after 5 in the morning, made the signal for three strange ships being in the E. S. E. The Bermuda, who had been in chase of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was 7 or 8 miles nearer the strange ships than any of the squadron, the Thisbe excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were the enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chace. The squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis Thisbe, Topaz, and Bermuda. So very light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for sometime. The Topaze was the first ship that had the breeze, the Thetis being at some distance from her was the next, and the flag ship soon after. The squadron continued in pursuit, and about half past five in the evening the Topaz, brought the nearest ship to action, upon which he returned a broadside and hauled down his colours. The Bermuda being near, bore down to the prize, & the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued to chace the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me by capt. Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax, with the prize; upon my taking possession of her I found her to be the L'Elizabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24 pounders on her main deck, and 12 nines on her quarter deck and forecastle, a large ship, said to be about 1000 tons."

RICHMOND, January 9.

Last Wednesday night, an attempt was made by some daring villains to get into the treasury office of this state.—They made their way good through the outer door, by cutting two holes near the upper and lower bolts, large enough to admit one of their hands—by which means they got out the two large bolts. After getting into the passage, they drove a large wedge between the folding outward door of the treasury considerably above the lock, and forced it wide enough to get a crow bar in.—Being alarmed (as is conjectured) they desisted and left the implements standing in the doors as above described till next morning.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-street,

Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contrè Dances.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first Ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Ellers's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contre Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Frances and Byrn No. 70, North Eight street, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

*** Private tuition as usual.

January 11, 1797. 2awt24.

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of

Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.

No. 91, South Second-street.

December 5th. tts

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western-road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct. 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

For Sale

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containing nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz. apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, muttons and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2awtm.

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpetin

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street.

December 15. dtf

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000	dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
5		200		1000
20		100		2000
99		50		4950
200		25		5000
2000		10		20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.				44,450
4018 Blanks.				
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,				44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
90		50	4500
165		25	4125
The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each,			5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large assortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, consisting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with seconds, of superior workmanship and elegance; also capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, seconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, brass works, &c.

December 22, 1796. dam

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives, at any time after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board.

dt16th JOHN NIXON, President

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are justly due and owing from messrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his separate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as separate property of the said Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and satisfactorily ascertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the said firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Euston*, his son-in-law, to his daughter, miss *M'Clenachan*, and to his son, *George M'Clenachan*, several large and valuable real estates, as well as considerable personal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaster, in the county of New-Castle on Delaware, and elsewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their just debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all persons whomsoever, against the purchase from the said grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the said real or personal property, as the most vigorous measures will without delay be taken to render the same liable to the just demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzsimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Isaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie, } Committee.
Samuel W. Fisher,

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all persons against purchasing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and personal estates he conveyed away to his son-in law and to his children was the result of a deliberation had upon the subject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that trust confided in the subscribers by those creditors: a step which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very statement of the fact therefore must dispel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a desire to secure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his just debts. It was sanctioned by the advice of council as a measure *necessary* to the safety of the creditors. If the advertisement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjustifiable conduct, not to the subscribers who have merely published the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to investigate in a high court of justice the validity of those purchases of which Mr. M'Clenachan so confidently speaks.

The subscribers therefore are bound by a sense of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution against purchasing of those grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchase from any other persons (if such there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made similar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Those printers who have been requested to publish the first CAUTION, are desired to publish this also.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars,	-	175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t f tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, *No.* 41, *South Second street, Philadelphia,*

HAS FOR SALE,

A large and very general assortment of

STATIONARY.

Drawing and Writing Papers.	Best and second Swan Quills
Antiquarian	Black and red Ink Powder
Double Elephant	Ditto Liquid Ink
Atlas,	Penknives
Elephant	Desk knives
Imperial	Superfine red and black Sealing wax,
Super Royal	Best vermilion and coloured wafers
Royal	Large and small office wafers
Medium,	Red tape broad, middling & narrow
Demy	Elastic gum, in bottles or pieces
Thick Post folio	Pounce
Thin ditto	Ivory pounce boxes
Extra thin ditto	Cocoa and bone ditto
Thick Post Letter	Ivory paper-knives
Ditto plain	Black sand
Ditto gilt	Sand boxes, japanned
Ditto lined	Lignumvitæ and common Gunter's scales
Thin Post	Brass dividers
Ditto gilt	Leaden pressers
Mourning	Black lead pencils
Ditto plain, or lined	Sliding ditto
Bank Post	Japanned card racks
Small Post cap size	Writing parchment
Best English and American Foolscap, various qualities	Ditto vellum
Superfine Pot	Morocco writing desks
Second ditto	Spanish tambour ditto
Blossom and grey Blotting Paper	An elegant variety of ebony ink-standishes
Wrapping paper	Large, middling and small pewter ink standishes
Letter files and laces	Large, middling and small counting-house ink-pots
Paper cases, various sizes	An elegant assortment of chrystal and wedgewood philosophical ink pots
Bonnet pasteboards	Ink-glasses, various sizes
Merchants' Account Books, viz,	Leather & paper ink-pieces for the pocket
Ledgers, single or double, ruled for l. s. d. or dolls. & cents, of Imperial or Super Royal, with or without cross lines	Small gilt visiting cards
Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Account current Books, Sales' Books, Letter Books, and Record Books, of Imperial, Super-royal, Royal, Medium, Demy or Foolscap, cross ruled or plain.	Blank message-cards, large and small, gilt and plain
Receipt Books	Boxes of marking-types for linen.
Bank Books	Bills of lading, large & small
Memorandum Books	Bills of exchange
Bill of Lading Books	Elegant copperplate ditto
Bill Books, payable and receivable	Custom-house entries
Bank-Check Books, of various sizes and for different banks	Manifests
Cyphering and Copy Books	Seamen's articles
Common place Books	Blank bonds
Best Dutch Quills, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	Judgment bonds
December 17. 86	Judgment bills
	Mortgages
	Arbitration bonds
	Apprentice's indentures
	Powers of attorney
	Bank checks, &c. &c. &c.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars -	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do. - -	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do. - - -	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do. - -	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do. - - -	20,000
39	do. of	500	do. - - -	19,500
80	do. of	200	do. - - -	16,000
200	do. of	100	do. - - -	20,000
300	do. of	50	do. - -	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.	500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos	15,000
9,400	do.	0 15	do. : -	141,000
		10,054	Prizes	300,000
		10,046	Blanks	
		30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars	300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 22wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18. 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO!
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]